

**PESTICIDAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING
PLANT ESSENTIAL OILS AGAINST MITES**

5 **CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/140,844, filed June 28, 1999, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates, in general, to pesticidal compositions containing plant essential oils and/or derivatives thereof against mites. In one aspect, the present invention relates to pesticidal compositions containing one or more plant essential oils and/or derivatives thereof to be used as a contact pesticide in containers or cartons where food products are stored. In another aspect, the present invention relates to pesticidal compositions containing one or more plant essential oils and/or derivatives thereof to be used as a fumigant pesticide in containers or cartons where food products are stored. In a further aspect, the present invention relates to a method for controlling stored product pests by the application of pesticidally effective amounts of the pesticidal compositions to the container or carton in which food products are stored.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Pests (invertebrates, insects, arachnids, larvae thereof, etc.) are annoying to humans for a myriad of reasons. They have annually cost humans billions of dollars in crop losses and in the expense of keeping them under control. For example, the losses caused by pests in agricultural environments include decreased crop yield, reduced crop quality, and increased harvesting costs.

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Over the years, synthetic chemical pesticides have provided an effective means of pest control. For example, one approach teaches the use of complex, organic insecticides, such as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,376,784 and 4,308,279. Other approaches employ absorbent organic polymers for widespread dehydration of the insects. See, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,985,251; 4,983,390; 4,818,534; and 4,983,389. Use of inorganic salts as components of pesticides has also been tried, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,423,284 and 4,948,013, European Patent Application No. 462 347, Chemical Abstracts 119(5):43357q (1993) and Farm Chemicals Handbook, page c102 (1987).

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However, it has become increasingly apparent that the widespread use of synthetic chemical pesticides has caused detrimental environmental effects that are harmful to humans and other animals. For instance, the public has become concerned about the amount of residual chemicals that persist in food, ground water and the environment, and that are toxic, carcinogenic or otherwise incompatible to humans, domestic animals and/or fish. Moreover, some target pests have even shown an ability to develop immunity to many commonly used synthetic chemical pesticides. In recent times, regulatory guidelines have encouraged a search for potentially less dangerous pesticidal compositions via stringent restrictions on the use of certain synthetic pesticides. As a result, elimination of effective pesticides from the market has limited economical and effective options for controlling pests. As an alternative, botanical pesticides are of great interest because they are natural pesticides, i.e., toxicants derived from plants that are safe to humans and the environment.

With respect to protecting stored food products from insects, this safety issue is even more important. Some of the major stored food products affected by mites include, but are not limited to, flour, grain, wheat, barley, corn, pasta, cereal, pet food, and others. Since the pesticides will come in contact with the stored food products to some extent, it is essential that the pesticides be safe for mammals and do not persist for very long, but rather break down very easily. Stored food products have long been suspect to mites, including mold mites, cheese mites, grain mites, and clover mites, which contaminate foodstuffs, sometimes making it unfit for consumption, causing certain reactions in mammals that may result in terrible discomfort, and in general can prove to be a terrible nuisance.

Mites can access stored food products in one of two ways. First, the mites may be in the food which is processed and packaged, then lay eggs and create problems as discussed above. Secondly, the mites may penetrate the package after the stored food products have been processed, by literally eating their way into the containers or cartons.

Accordingly, there is a great need for novel pesticidal compositions, containing no pyrethrum, synthetic pyrethroids, chlorinated hydrocarbons, organo phosphates, carbamates and the like, to be used inside the containers or cartons for stored food products as both a contact and fumigant pesticide against mites. In addition, there is a need for a method of treating the containers or cartons to kill and repel mites, thereby preserving the stored food products inside.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A primary object of the present invention is to provide novel pesticidal compositions for containers or cartons in which food products are stored.

Another object of the invention is to provide novel pesticidal compositions containing one or more plant essential oils and/or derivatives thereof, natural or synthetic, as a contact pesticide in containers or cartons against mites.

5 A further object of the present invention is to provide novel pesticidal compositions that contain one or more plant essential oils and/or derivatives thereof, natural or synthetic, as a fumigant pesticide in containers or cartons against mites.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a method of treating the containers or cartons of stored food products to kill and repel mites.

10 It is also an object of the present invention to provide a pesticidal composition and method for mechanically, physiologically and/or neurally controlling mites.

It is a further object to provide a safe, non-toxic pesticidal composition and method that will not harm mammals or the environment.

15 It is still another object to provide a pesticidal composition and method that has a pleasant scent or is unscented, and that can be applied without burdensome safety precautions.

It is still another object to provide a pesticidal composition and method as described above which can be inexpensively produced or employed.

It is yet another object of the invention to provide a pesticidal composition and method to which pests cannot build immunity and/or resistance.

20 The above and other objects are accomplished by the present invention which is directed to pesticidal compositions comprising plant essential oils and/or derivatives thereof, natural or synthetic, in admixture with suitable carriers. In addition, the present invention is directed to a method for controlling mites by applying a pesticidally-effective amount of the above pesticidal compositions to the container or carton in which food products are stored.

25 Additional objects and attendant advantages of the present invention will be set forth, in part, in the description that follows, or may be learned from practicing or using the present invention. The objects and advantages may be realized and attained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly recited in the appended claims. It is to be understood that the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are
30 exemplary and explanatory only and are not to be viewed as being restrictive of the invention, as claimed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

All patents, patent applications and literatures cited in this description are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. In the case of inconsistencies, the present disclosure, including definitions, will prevail.

5 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a pesticidal composition comprising, in admixture with a suitable carrier and optionally with a suitable surface active agent, comprising one or more plant essential oil compounds and derivatives thereof, natural or syntetic, including racemic mixtures, enantiomers, diastereomers, hydrates, salts, solvates and metabolites, etc.

10 Each plant essential oil or derivative thereof, comprises a monocyclic, carbocyclic ring structure having six-members and substituted by at least one oxygenated or hydroxyl functional moiety. Examples of plant essential oils encompassed within the present invention, include, but are not limited to, members selected from the group consisting of aldehyde C16 (pure), α -terpineol, amyl cinnamic aldehyde, amyl salicylate, anisic aldehyde,
15 benzyl alcohol, benzyl acetate, cinnamaldehyde, cinnamic alcohol, carvacrol, carveol, citral, citronellal, citronellol, p-cymene, diethyl phthalate, dimethyl salicylate, dipropylene glycol, eucalyptol (cineole), eugenol, iso-eugenol, galaxolide, geraniol, guaiacol, ionone, menthol, methyl anthranilate, methyl ionone, methyl salicylate, α -phellandrene, pennyroyal oil, perillaldehyde, 1- or 2-phenyl ethyl alcohol, 1- or 2-phenyl ethyl propionate, piperonal,
20 piperonyl acetate, piperonyl alcohol, D-pulegone, terpinen-4-ol, terpinyl acetate, 4-tert butylcyclohexyl acetate, thyme oil, thymol, metabolites of trans-anethole, vanillin, ethyl vanillin, and the like. As these plant essential oil compounds are known and used for other uses, they may be prepared by a skilled artisan by employing known methods.

For example, in a preferred embodiment, the present invention is directed to a
25 pesticidal composition for controlling mites comprising a plant essential oil selected from the group consisting of 2-phenyl ethyl alcohol, 2-phenyl ethyl propionate, benzyl alcohol, and trans-anethole, or a combination of same, with a suitable release agent. Data below shows that this embodiment is highly effective, i.e. exhibited good control against mold mites in food cartons.

30 It will be appreciated by the skilled artisan that the pesticidal compositions of the present invention unexpectedly exhibit excellent pesticidal activities using one or more U.S. F.D.A. approved plant essential oils, in lieu of conventional pesticides which are not safe for use in food containers or cartons. Without wishing to be bound by the following theories, it is believed that plant essential oils antagonize a pest's nerve receptors or may act as Phase I

and/or Phase II drug metabolizing enzyme inhibitors. Alternatively, plant essential oils may act via an alternative mode of action. The plant essential oils may act as agonists or antagonists against the octopamine receptors that are distinct to invertebrates. In any event, the net effect of the toxicity and action of the inventive composition disclosed herein is heretofore unknown and unexpected.

Use of pesticidal compositions of the present invention generally results in 100% mortality on contact, and provides equivalent fumigant action for extended periods of time. As such, they are advantageously employed as pesticidal agents in uses such as, without limitation, containers and cartons for stored food products such as flour, grain, wheat, barley, corn, pasta, cereal, pet food, and others.

The pesticidal compositions herein are so chemically inert that they are compatible with substantially any other constituents of stored food products, and they may be used safely in either the preparation of food products, or the application to the container or carton after processing and/or packaging of the food products.

The term "carrier" as used herein means an inert or fluid material, which may be inorganic or organic and of synthetic or natural origin, with which the active compound is mixed or formulated to facilitate its application to the container or carton or other object to be treated, or its storage, transport and/or handling. In general, any of the materials customarily employed in formulating pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides, are suitable. The inventive pesticidal compositions of the present invention may be employed alone or in the form of mixtures with such solid and/or liquid dispersible carrier vehicles and/or other known compatible active agents such as other pesticides, or acaricides, nematocides, fungicides, bactericides, rodenticides, herbicides, fertilizers, growth-regulating agents, etc., if desired, or in the form of particular dosage preparations for specific application made therefrom, such as solutions, emulsions, suspensions, powders, pastes, and granules which are thus ready for use. The pesticidal compositions of the present invention can be formulated or mixed with, if desired, conventional inert pesticide diluents or extenders of the type usable in conventional pesticide formulations or compositions, e.g. conventional pesticide dispersible carrier vehicles such as gases, solutions, emulsions, suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates, spray powders, pastes, soluble powders, dusting agents, granules, foams, pastes, tablets, aerosols, natural and synthetic materials impregnated with active compounds, microcapsules, coating compositions for use on seeds, and formulations used with burning equipment, such as fumigating cartridges, fumigating cans and fumigating coils, as well as ULV cold mist and warm mist formulations, etc.

Formulations containing the pesticidal compositions of the present invention may be prepared in any known manner, for instance by extending the pesticidal compositions with conventional pesticide dispersible liquid diluent carriers and/or dispersible solid carriers optionally with the use of carrier vehicle assistants, e.g. conventional pesticide surface-active agents, including emulsifying agents and/or dispersing agents, whereby, for example, in the case where water is used as diluent, organic solvents may be added as auxiliary solvents. Suitable liquid diluents or carriers include water, petroleum distillates, or other liquid carriers with or without surface active agents. The choice of dispersing and emulsifying agents and the amount employed is dictated by the nature of the composition and the ability of the agent to facilitate the dispersion of the pesticidal compositions of the present invention. Non-ionic, anionic, amphoteric, or cationic dispersing and emulsifying agents may be employed, for example, the condensation products of alkylene oxides with phenol and organic acids, alkyl aryl sulfonates, complex ether alcohols, quaternary ammonium compounds, and the like.

Liquid concentrates may be prepared by dissolving a composition of the present invention with a solvent and dispersing the pesticidal compositions of the present inventions in water with the aid of suitable surface active emulsifying and dispersing agents. Examples of conventional carrier vehicles for this purpose include, but are not limited to, aerosol propellants which are gaseous at normal temperatures and pressures, such as Freon; inert dispersible liquid diluent carriers, including inert organic solvents, such as aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. benzene, toluene, xylene, alkyl naphthalenes, etc.), halogenated especially chlorinated, aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. chloro-benzenes, etc.), cycloalkanes, (e.g. cyclohexane, etc.), paraffins (e.g. petroleum or mineral oil fractions), chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons (e.g. methylene chloride, chloroethylenes, etc.), alcohols (e.g. methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, glycol, etc.) as well as ethers and esters thereof (e.g. glycol monomethyl ether, etc.), amines (e.g. ethanolamine, etc.), amides (e.g. dimethyl formamide etc.) sulfoxides (e.g. dimethyl sulfoxide, etc.), acetonitrile, ketones (e.g. acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, cyclohexanone, etc.), and/or water; as well as inert dispersible finely divided solid carriers such as ground natural minerals (e.g. kaolins, clays, vermiculite, alumina, silica, chalk, i.e. calcium carbonate, talc, attapulgite, montmorillonite, kieselguhr, etc.) and ground synthetic minerals (e.g. highly dispersed silicic acid, silicates, e.g. alkali silicates, etc.).

Surface-active agents, i.e., conventional carrier vehicle assistants, that may be employed with the present invention include, without limitation, emulsifying agents, such as non-ionic and/or anionic emulsifying agents (e.g. polyethylene oxide esters of fatty acids,

polyethylene oxide ethers of fatty alcohols, alkyl sulfates, alkyl sulfonates, aryl sulfonates, albumin hydrolyzates, etc. and especially alkyl arylpolyglycol ethers, magnesium stearate, sodium oleate, etc.); and/or dispersing agents such as lignin, sulfite waste liquors, methyl cellulose, etc.

- 5 In the preparation of wettable powders, dust or granulated formulations, the active ingredient is dispersed in and on an appropriately divided carrier. In the formulation of the wettable powders the aforementioned dispersing agents as well as lignosulfonates can be included. Dusts are admixtures of the compositions with finely divided solids such as talc, attapulgite clay, kieselguhr, pyrophyllite, chalk, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite, calcium
- 10 phosphates, calcium and magnesium carbonates, sulfur, flours, and other organic and inorganic solids which acts carriers for the pesticide. These finely divided solids preferably have an average particle size of less than about 50 microns. A typical dust formulation useful for controlling insects contains 1 part of pesticidal composition and 99 parts of diatomaceous earth or vermiculite. Granules may comprise porous or nonporous particles.
- 15 The granule particles are relatively large, a diameter of about 400-2500 microns typically. The particles are either impregnated or coated with the inventive pesticidal compositions from solution. Granules generally contain 0.05-15%, preferably 0.5-5%, active ingredient as the pesticidally-effective amount. Thus, the contemplated are formulations with solid carriers or diluents such as bentonite, fullers earth, ground natural minerals, such as kaolins, clays,
- 20 talc, chalk, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite or diatomaceous earth, vermiculite, and ground synthetic minerals, such as highly-dispersed silicic acid, alumina and silicates, crushed and fractionated natural rocks such as calcite, marble, pumice, sepiolite and dolomite, as well as synthetic granules of inorganic and organic meals, and granules of organic materials such as sawdust, coconut shells, corn cobs and tobacco stalks.
- 25 Adhesives, such as carboxymethyl cellulose, natural and synthetic polymers, (such as gum arabic, polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl acetate), and the like, may also be used in the formulations in the form of powders, granules or emulsifiable concentrations.

- If desired, colorants such as inorganic pigments, for example, iron oxide, titanium oxide and Prussian Blue, and organic dyestuffs, such as alizarin dyestuffs, azo dyestuffs or
- 30 metal phthalocyanine dyestuffs, and trace elements, such as salts of iron, manganese, boron, copper, cobalt, molybdenum and zinc may be used.

 In commercial applications, the present invention encompasses carrier composition mixtures in which the pesticidal compositions are present in an amount substantially between about 0.01-95% by weight, and preferably 0.5-90% by weight, of the mixture, whereas carrier

composition mixtures suitable for direct application or field application generally contemplate those in which the active compound is present in an amount substantially between about 0.0001-10%, preferably 0.01-1%, by weight of the mixture. Thus, the present invention contemplates over-all formulations that comprise mixtures of a conventional dispersible carrier vehicle such as (1) a dispersible inert finely divided carrier solid, and/or (2) a dispersible carrier liquid such as an inert organic solvent and/or water, preferably including a surface-active effective amount of a carrier vehicle assistant, e.g. a surface-active agent, such as an emulsifying agent and/or a dispersing agent, and an amount of the active compound which is effective for the purpose in question and which is generally between about 0.0001-95%, and preferably 0.01-95%, by weight of the mixture.

The pesticidal compositions can also be used in accordance with so-called ultra-low-volume process, i.e. by applying such compounds or by applying a liquid composition containing the same, via very effective atomizing equipment, in finely divided form, e.g. average particle diameter of from 50-100 microns, or even less, i.e. mist form, for example by airplane crop spraying techniques. In this process it is possible to use highly concentrated liquid compositions with said liquid carrier vehicles containing from about 20 to 95% by weight of the pesticidal compositions or even the 100% active substances alone, e.g. about 20-100% by weight of the pesticidal compositions. The concentration in the liquid concentrate will usually vary from about 10 to 95 percent by weight and in the solid formulations from about 0.5 to 90 percent by weight.

Furthermore, the present invention encompasses methods for killing, combating or controlling pests, which comprises applying to at least one of correspondingly (a) such pests and (b) the corresponding habitat thereof, i.e. the locus to be protected, e.g. to a container or carton for stored food products, a correspondingly combative, a pesticidally effective amount, or toxic amount of the particular pesticidal compositions of the invention alone or together with a carrier as noted above. The instant formulations or compositions may be applied in any suitable usual manner, for instance by spraying, atomizing, vaporizing, scattering, dusting, watering, squirting, sprinkling, pouring, fumigating, and the like. The method for controlling mites comprises applying the inventive composition, ordinarily in a formulation of one of the aforementioned types, to a locus or area to be protected from the insects, such as the food containers or cartons. The compound, of course, is applied in an amount sufficient to effect the desired action. This dosage is dependent upon many factors, including the targeted pest, the carrier employed, the method and conditions of the application, whether the formulation is present at the locus in the form of an aerosol, or as a film, or as discrete

particles, the thickness of film or size of particles, and the like. Proper consideration and resolution of these factors to provide the necessary dosage of the active compound at the locus to be protected are within the skill of those versed in the art. In general, however, the effective dosage of the compound of this invention at the locus to be protected-i.e., the dosage with which the pest comes in contact-is of the order of 0.001 to 5.0% based on the total weight of the formulation, though under some circumstances the effective concentration will be as little as 0.0001% or as much as 20%, on the same basis.

The pesticidal compositions and methods of the present invention are effective against a wide variety of mites and it will be understood that the mites exemplified and evaluated in the working Examples herein is representative of such a wider variety. For instance, the present invention can be used to control mites that attack plants or warm-blooded animals, stored products and fabrics. Representative stored products that can be protected from pest attack by the present invention include, without limitation, grains, flour and flour products, tobacco and tobacco products, processed foods, cereals and the like. Representative fabrics that can be protected from pest attack by the invention are wool, cotton, silk, linen and the like.

The composition and method of the present invention will be further illustrated in the following, non-limiting Examples. The Examples are illustrative of various embodiments only and do not limit the claimed invention regarding the materials, conditions, weight ratios, process parameters and the like recited herein.

EXAMPLE 1

Pesticidal Effects of Plant Essential Oils in Food Cartons against the Mold Mite

Various plant essential oils were successfully screened for contact toxicity against the mold mite. These plant essential oils were then evaluated in food cartons for toxicity against mold mites. Half pint milk cartons were used as sample food containers. The composition of the carton is multilayer paper, plastic and foil. The last two inner layers are foil and plastic; the food inside the carton is in contact with the plastic. Utilizing a ULV sprayer, the plant essential oils were fogged into the container. Approximately one gram of liquid test substance (i.e. plant essential oil) was deposited into the container. The desired amount of food and approximately 100 mites per carton were then added to the container and the carton was sealed. The materials tested included 2-phenyl ethyl alcohol, 2-phenyl ethyl propionate, trans-anethole, and benzyl alcohol. The cartons were opened at 24 hour

intervals, a new carton each interval, to observe for pest mortality and the results were recorded.

2-phenyl ethyl alcohol and 2-phenyl ethyl propionate gave good control of the mites from day one, and all samples tested gave good control after day four.

5 The experiment was repeated, but the cartons were not opened until day ten. The results were the same as the previous study. All samples gave good control, but 2-phenyl ethyl alcohol and 2-phenyl ethyl propionate provided the best results of mortality.

10 This data clearly demonstrates that plant essential oils may be used as a safe and effective alternative pesticide for control of mites in containers and/or cartons for stored food products.

As can be seen from the above discussion, the pesticidal combinations of active compounds according to the present invention are markedly superior to known pesticidal agents/active compounds conventionally used for pest control in stored food product containers and/or cartons.

15 Although illustrative embodiments of the invention have been described in detail, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to those precise embodiments, and that various changes and modifications can be effected therein by one skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

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